Approach papers for Eleventh Five Year Plan

†1082. SHRIMATI KAMLA MANHAR:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that November, 2005 was fixed as target to prepare 'approach paper' for Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the details of reasons for not preparing it within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) In the 51st Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on 27th and 28th June, 2005, the Planning Commission was directed to begin work on the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan with a view to submit it for National Development Council's approval by the end of December, 2005. The background work and the consultation process for preparing the Approach Paper has taken longer than anticipated resulting in delay in its completion.

Scheme for development of backward areas

1083. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme being run by Government for development of backward areas;

(b) the details of the backward areas developed during the last two years;

(c) whether the said scheme of Government have failed completely;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in the development of backward areas through the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, launched in the Tenth Plan. The scheme has three components as follows: (i) Special Plan for Bihar for prioritized sectors of power, road connectivity, irrigation, integrated watershed development, integrated community based forest management, development schemes for horticulture, etc. This component covers whole of the State. An allocation of Rs. 1000 crore per annum is being made under this component. (ii) Special Plan for the undivided Kalahandi—Bolangir—Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa focusing on tackling the main problems of drought proofing, livelihood support, connectivity, health, education, etc. as per local priorities. This component covers eight districts of the KBK region, namely, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawrangpur, Rayagada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Kalahandi and Nuapada. An allocation of Rs. 250 crore per annum is being made for this component. (iii) Backward Districts Initiative covering 147 districts including 32 districts affected by left wing extremism. The main objectives of this component are to address the problems of low agricultural productivity, unemployment and to fill critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. The District Administrations and Panchayati Raj Institutions are required to prepare a District Plan consisting of schemes to achieve these objectives. A sum of Rs. 15 crore is to be provided to each district annually over a period of three years *i.e.* a total amount of Rs. 45 crore per district in suitable instalments linked with the satisfactory progress of the District Plan. The list of 147 districts covered under this component is enclosed as Statement. (*See* below)

(c) to (e) The District Plans of the districts covered under the Backward Districts Initiative were approved in phases in 2003-04 an 2004-05. The implementation of schemes included in the District Plan is in progress. The review of the performance of the scheme is being made during the discussions in the Annual Plan meetings. The State Governments have been directed to ensure transparency, quality improvement by physical verification of schemes and benefits to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per their proportion in the population of the districts.

Statement

State-wise list of districts covered under the component of development of backward areas

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana : Backward Districts Initiative

I. List of backward districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad 2. Warangal 3. Chittoor 4. Mahbubnagar 5. Vizianagaram
2.	Bihar	1. Vaishali 2. Samastipur 3. Sheohar 4. Jamui 5. Nawadah 6. Araria 7. Darbhanga 8. Purnea 9. Madhubani 10. Supaul 11. Muzaffarpur 12. Katihar 13. Lakhisarai
3.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bastar 2. Dantewada 3. Kankar 4. Bilaspur
4.	Gujarat	1. Dangs 2. Dohad 3. Panchmahals
5.	Haryana	1. Sirsa
6.	Jharkhand	1. Lohardagga

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
		2. Gumla 3. Simdega 4. Saraikela 5. Singhbhum West 6. Godda
7.	Karnataka	1. Gulbarga 2. Bidar 3. Chitradurga 4. Davangere
8.	Kerala	1. Palakkad 2. Wynad
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Mandla 2. Barwani 3. West Nimar 4. Seoni 5. Shahdol 6. Umaria 7. Balaghat 8. Satna 9. Sidhi
10.	Maharashtra	1. Gadchiroli 2. Bhandara 3. Gondia 4. Chandrapur 5. Hingoli 6. Nanded 7. Dhule 8. Nandurbar 9. Ahmednagar
11.	Orissa	1. Keonjhar 2. Sundargarh

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
12.	Punjab	1. Hoshiarpur
13.	Rajasthan	1. Banswara 2. Dungarpur 3. Jhalawar
14.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruvannamalai 2. Dindigul 3. Cuddalore 4. Naggapattinam 5. Sivgangai
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sonbhadra 2. Raebareli 3. Unnao 4. Sitapur 5. Hardoi 6. Banda 7. Chitrakoot 8. Fetehpur 9. Barabanki 10. Mirzapur 11. Gorakhpur 12. Kushinagar 13. Lalitpur 14. Jaunpur 15. Hamirpur 16. Jalaun 17. Mahoba 18. Kaushambi 19. Azamgarh 20. Pratapgarh
16.	West Bengal	1. Purulia 2. 24 South Parganas 3. Jalpaiguri 4. Midnapur West 5. South Dinajpur

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
		6. Bankura 7. North Dinajpur 8. Birbhum
	Special Category States	
17.	Assam	1. Kokrajhar 2. North Lakhimpur 3. Karbi Anglong 4. Dhemaji 5. North Cachar Hills
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Uppar Subansiri
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Chamba 2. Sirmaur
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Doda 2. Kupwara 3. Poonch
21.	Manipur	1. Tamenlong
22.	Meghalaya	1. West Garo Hills
23.	Mizoram	1. Lawngtlai
24.	Nagaland	1. Mon
25.	Sikkim	1. Sikkim
26.	Tripura	1. Dhalai
27.	Uttaranchal	1. Champavat 2. Tehri Garhwal 3. Chamoli
	TOTAL:	115

II. List of Extremist Affected Districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Karimnagar 2. Khammam 3. Medak 4. Nalgonda 5. Nizamabad
2.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. Gaya 3. Jehanabad 4. Rohtas 5. Nalanda 6. Patna 7. Bhojpur 8. Kaimur
3.	Jharkhand	1. Hazaribagh 2. Palamu 3. Chatra 4. Garhwa 5. Ranchi 6. Latehar 7. Giridih 8. Koderma 9. Bokaro 10. Dhanbad
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Dindori
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Kawardha 2. Rajnandgaon 3. Sarguja 4. Jashpur
6.	Orissa	1. Ganjam 2. Gajapati 3. Mayurbhanj

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Chandauli
	TOTAL:	32
	GRAND TOTAL:	147

Increase in price of power

†1084. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain companies in the power sector of the country are engaged in work of power selling;

(b) if so, the names of these companies;

(c) whether any guidelines have also been issued to these companies about earning profit;

(d) if so, the details with regard to these guidelines; and

(e) the percentage of increase in price of power made by these companies selling power at present?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The electricity traders are engaged in the business of purchase and resale of electricity. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) is empowered to grant licence for inter-State trading in electricity. So far, CERC has issued 19 (nineteen) licences for inter-State trading. The list of such inter-State electricity traders is enclosed as Statement. (*See* below)

(c) to (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 under section 79(1) (j) enables the CERC to fix trading margin for inter-State trading of electricity, if considered necessary.

The CERC found that nearly 90% of trading during the year 2004-05 was done at a trading margin of 5 paise per unit or less, but the same had increased to a weighted average of 10 paise per unit in the first half of the year 2005-06. Up to the year 2004-05, trading margin was of the order of 5 paise per unit or less. However, trading margins shot up in the first half of the year 2005-06 and 68% of volume traded by the electricity

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.